FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 14, 1915

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Banner-Bearers, California Deputation to Senator Phelan

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

Results of a Straw Vote in New York

THE results of straw balloting in fifteen upstate towns in New York, where Miss Helen Todd and Miss Lucy Price have been debating the question of suffrage on a Chautaqua circuit, have resulted in a proportion of 11 to 4 in favor of suffrage.

The vote was taken by means of printed slips of paper bearing the words "for" and "against." Each person as he entered was given one of these slips and asked to drop into a box at the gate, as he went out after the debate, the half of the slip which bore the word expressing his attitude toward woman suffrage.

With the results of the straw votes before them as an indication of public opinion, suffragists are predicting victory for the amendment in New York on November 2.

No Recent Statement on Suffrage from Root

THE Empire State Campaign Committee of New York wrote Senator Root a few days ago, asking if the letter, purporting to have been written by him to James R. Nugent, of Newark, N. J., in regard to the question of woman suffrage, was authentic.

Senator Root replied as follows: "I have not written any letter or made any address expressing an opinion on the subject of woman suffrage during the present year, nor, so far as I can recall, for many years past. The recent publication in New Jersey reported to come from me was a copy of remarks made by me in the course of a debate in the constitutional convention of New York twenty-one years ago."

Mr. Nugent is an active opponent of woman suffrage in the campaign state of New Jersey.

Women for National Defense

A WOMAN'S section of the Navy League has been recently formed,—the first woman's national defense organization in the United States.

To Honor Name of Lucy Stone

SUFFRAGISTS throughout the country are making extensive preparations for celebrating next Friday the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lucy Stone, one of the greatest of the early suffragists.

The Michigan Suffrage Association will offer a competitive scholarship to one of the state institutions. The New Jersey Association will place a bronze tablet on the house in Orange where Lucy Stone lived, and where her historic protest against taxation was written. The Massachusetts Suffrage Association will conduct a pilgrimage to Lucy Stone's birthplace in West Brookfield. A conference on the suffrage campaigns in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will be held at East Orange, under the auspices of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, on Lucy Stone's birthday.

Alabama House Committee Reports Suffrage Bill Unfavorably

BY A VOTE of 6 to 5, the house committee on privileges and elections "adversed" the equal suffrage bill on Thursday, August 5. Mrs. Oscar Hundley, of Birmingham, first vice-president of the Alabama Equal Suffrage League, appeared before the committee and urged that action be taken on the measure.

The action of the committee in making an adverse report on the bill was learned with considerable surprise in legislative circles tonight. It had been thought that the committee would report the bill favorably. In fact, it had been learned that a majority of the committee favored placing the measure on the calendar. Its defeat tonight was due, possibly, to the absence of several members of the committee, among the absentees being Representative Greene, of Dallas, who introduced the bill.

Efforts will be made to take the bill off the adverse calendar and supporters of the cause of woman's suffrage are sanguine that such efforts will meet with success.

Suffrage Torch Crosses Hudson River

THE unlighted "suffrage torch" was passed from the hands of New York to New Jersey women on Saturday, August 7. In the middle of the Hudson River the boats of the suffragists met; and after a pretty ceremony returned to their respective shores.

The torch will be borne through New Jersey by suffrage campaigners; and will be lighted, and so returned to New York, in the event of a New Jersey victory for woman suffrage.

Farmers' Union Indorses Suffrage

THE Louisiana State Farmers' Union at its seventh annual conference in Alexandria, in that state, indorsed the principle of equal suffrage for men and women. The conference also passed resolutions pledging all possible assistance to the various suffrage associations in gaining the ballot.

Postoffice Bars Married Women as Government Employes

ANNOUNCEMENT of a competitive examination for October 2 by the United States civil service officials disclosed the fact that a recent order of the Postoffice Department bars from these examinations women who may be separated from their husbands and who have to earn their own living.

Married women have been eliminated for a long time, but heretofore an exception has been made in the case of women who were married, but not working "at the matrimonial counter," as the Philadelphia *North American* says.

Attempt to Block Ohio Suffrage Referendums

THE recently organized Ohio Constitutional Stability League intends to submit a proposal requiring the lapse of six years after a second rejection by the people of a proposed constitutional amendment, before it can be submitted the third time.

The league will endeavor to gather 113,000 signatures to their petition, which must be filed by August first.

The proposal reads: "Be it resolved by the people of the state of Ohio, That articles 2 and 16 be supplemented by the following provision: 'No amendment to the Constitution or any part of any proposal which since September 4, 1912, shall have been twice rejected by the electors, shall be submitted unless six years shall have elapsed since the last rejection.'"

The framers of the proposal have in mind limiting the frequency of the submission of the woman suffrage amendment. Equal suffrage has been submitted in Ohio twice since September 4, 1912.

Dr. Alice M. Johnson, press chairman of the Congressional Union in Ohio, writes: "The enemy excels Bret Harte's heathen Chinee "in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

Women Doctors in China

WOMEN in China object to male doctors, and women practitioners are being trained in large numbers in the medical schools there, according to Dr. Yamoi Kin, a Chinese woman, head of the Women's Government Hospital at Tientsin. Dr. Kin recently arrived in America, on a leave of absence. She virtually founded the hospital in her native country.

Women Justices of the Peace in England and Australia

WE QUOTE from the *Irish Citizen*:

"There are now several women justices of the peace in England, and South Australia has appointed several women to act in that capacity."

Lord Kitchener on Women's Services

Speaking at the Guildhall recently, Lord Kitchener said, "I cannot refrain from a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women, drawn from every class and phase of life, who have come forward and placed their services unreservedly at their country's disposal."

London Times' Issue on Women's War Work

The forty-sixth number of the *Times'* History of the War is entitled "Women's Work in the War." It is illustrated; and gives an extraordinarily wide survey of the field of women's work since August 1, 1914.

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National Woman Suffrage in Oregon

THE Chautauqua has proved a splendid field in Oregon, where women vote, for national suffrage propaganda.

Miss Virginia Arnold, Oregon organizer for the Congressional Union, established headquarters recently at the Gladstone Chautauqua, and held a week of meetings there to crowded audiences.

The Oregonian, July 18, writes: "The headquarters, gaily decorated with garlands, ferns, banners and slogans, has created immense interest." The largest banner bore the words: "20,000,000 unenfranchised women demand a national suffrage amendment of Congress."

At the Chautauqua, the suffrage tent (Tent 18) was opened on July 8, Miss Virginia Arnold, state organizer, in charge. Every afternoon from five to six, meetings were held to large crowds and exceedingly able speeches given on the need for national suffrage. The speeches were admirably reported in the Oregon papers.

Among those who represented the Congressional Union as speakers were: Mrs. Laura B. Doolittle, Mrs. Lora C. Little, Dr. Florence Manion, Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Dr. Nina E. Wood, and Mrs. Rowhani Latimer. Mrs. Russell R. Dorr spoke on "The Solidarity of the Suffrage Movement;" Mrs. Maud L. Richards, who as a married woman teacher has just won her case in the courts, spoke on "National Woman Suffrage and the Married Teacher Problem;" Attorney William M. Davis spoke on Saturday, when the largest crowd was gathered, on "The Superiority of Federal Action Over State Action for Woman Suffrage."

Congressional Union Tent at Gladstone Chautauqua, Oregon

Idaho and Utah for National Woman Suffrage

MISS MABEL VERNON writes from Utah, July 24:

"Interest in the Congressional Union convention to be held in Salt Lake City on August 19 and 20 is increasing rapidly. Numbers of women have come forward at meetings which have been held during the past week, saying they want to do all they can to help win the federal amendment, enfranchising the women of the country, and offering their assistance with convention preparations. They acknowledge that the women of Utah have had the suffrage so long that they have taken it as a matter of course that women should vote and have forgotten there are millions of unenfranchised women in the nation. But that time has passed. The women of the West are responsive to the call for help from Eastern women when once they have heard it. All that is necessary is that our need shall be brought to their attention.

"On Wednesday night I spoke before the Salt Lake Women's Republican Club at their annual outing at Saltair. There was a large number present and everyone was enthusiastic concerning the coming convention. After I had spoken, the motion of Mrs. Margaret Zane Oberdrun, one of the most prominent women in Utah, that the President and Board of Directors of the Club be empowered to cooperate in every way possible with the Congressional Union for the success of the convention, was put and unanimously carried.

"Thursday night I had the opportunity to speak at a meeting of the Women's Relief Corps at the home of Miss Franc Boyee, 843 South First, West. When I told the members of the corps that while the men of the G. A. R. had been called on to fight a war for the freedom of a race, it was for them, the women voters of today, to win freedom for their sisters through the weapon of civilization, they showed their assent by their hearty applause.

"I will spend the next two weeks in Idaho, leaving the work here with a local committee."

IDAHO women will gather in the capital of the state, Boise, on August 24 to hold a Congressional Union convention and elect delegates to the National Women Voters' Convention in San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16. The arrangements for the convention are in the hands of a committee composed of representatives of the principal women's organizations in the state. At the first meeting of the committee, which was held in the Y. W. C. A. rooms in Boise on August 4, Miss Mabel Vernon, a national organizer of the Congressional Union, was present and assisted in the forming of plans for the convention. The members of the committee are Mrs. Cynthia Mann, Secretary Board of Directors Children's Home; Mrs. E. D. Nichols, Idaho's Secretary of the American Humane Society; Miss Margaret Roberts, State President Idaho Council of Women Voters; Mrs. L. A. Garner, President City Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. E. J. Payne, of the Parent-Teachers Association; Mrs. Glenn Nichols, President, and Mrs. John Dickson, Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mrs. P. A. Simmons, Mrs. Almon Hall, of the Good Citizenship Club; Mrs. W. S. Chipp, State President, Mrs. Mollie Vance, First Vice-President, Mrs. Esther Rose, of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. J. Dockery, National Council Women Voters; Mrs. Mary McGrew, former County Treasurer; Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, former State Librarian. Mrs. Cynthia Mann was chosen as chairman and she immediately appointed Mrs. E. J. Dockery and Mrs. E. J. Payne, a program committee and Mrs. Mary McGrew, Mrs. P. A. Simmons and Mrs. Glenn Nichols a committee in charge of the luncheon which will be given on the day of the convention in honor of Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congresional Union. It was decided that immediately after the luncheon a public meeting should be held in Columbian Park, before a delegation calls upon Senator Borah to express to him the views of a number of his women constituents in regard to the national amendment enfranchising women. Senator Borah has already declared that he will be delighted to receive the delegation on that date.

It is evident that national woman suffrage finds support not only among the women but also among the men of Idaho, for at an open-air meeting held in Boise on Saturday night, at which Miss Vernon was the speaker, a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment and calling upon Idaho Congressmen to vote for it and work for it by every means within their power. At this meeting the supply of SUFFRAGISTS was not equal to the demand.

On Monday evening Miss Vernon addressed a meeting of the Idaho chapter of the National Council of Women Voters in the City Council Chambers at which many questions were asked by members concerning the attitude and votes of Idaho Congressmen. Here Miss Margaret Roberts, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union and Idaho President of the National Council of Women Voters, made an earnest plea that the women of the West should cooperate with the women of the East for the advancement of women everywhere. On Tuesday evening Miss Vernon and Miss Mary A. Conkle, who is assisting for a time in Congressional Union work in the equal suffrage states, were the guests of honor at a dinner of the Good Citizenship Club at the Hotel Idanha, at which Miss Vernon thoroughly explained the national situation and the way women voters control it.

Thursday Miss Vernon and Miss Conkle spent in Gooding as the guests of ex-Governor and Mrs. F. R. Gooding, and on Friday went to Shoshone, where a meeting of the most prominent club women of the town was held. Friday was spent in Pocatella in consultation with Mrs. Fred Standford and Mrs. Minnie Howard in regard to the coming convention in Boise, and a delegation that will call upon Senator Brady to thank him for the support he has given to national woman suffrage.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Western Public on Senator Phelan

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* (July 31), commenting on Senator Phelan's declaration that suffrage is a privilege, not a right, says:

"Privilege is defined by Noah Webster's heirs and executors as 'a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favor of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right or immunity; prerogative.'

"Senator Phelan was, therefore, stepping among some fine distinctions when he told the regimental delegation from the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage that suffrage is 'a privilege, not a right.'

"If Senator Phelan was speaking in terms of 'is' rather than in terms of 'ought,' he had abundant reason on his side. The suffrage is, in practice, a privilege just so long as there is a distinction against any normal members of the adult population. It will remain a privilege, in practice, until women vote on equal terms with men.

"So all that Senator Phelan really said, when he called the suffrage a privilege, was that it was something that men had kept from women, without regard to justice or injustice, by the use of naked force. By implication he actually advised them to drop the moral argument, and use force. Not that he meant this. Not that he dreamed of it. He merely, by inadvertence, said it.

"There is no doubt that the women will, indeed, use force and win by it. Probably they will not burn down the Phelan building, but they will use the force of votes where they already have them, the force of personal character, and the force of economic efficiency.

"After that the suffrage will cease to be a privilege and become a right."

The Secretary of Labor on Suffrage

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON, when approached by a group of California suffragists, asking him to give his official assistance to the national suffrage amendment, took refuge in silence. He declared that he would consider the matter, and explained at some length the principles of justice which led him to believe that women ought not to be disfranchised.

It is rather surprising what satisfaction people can take in considering the excellent reasons which lead them to a conviction without feeling the necessity for taking action on that conviction. It would be impossible for the Secretary of Labor to maintain, as other members of his party have maintained, that he is a believer in states' rights. Labor men have long realized the artificial character of state lines when fundamental reforms are to be dealt with. All economic problems are national problems, and if they are to be dealt with adequately must be dealt with nationally. Suffrage in its most fundamental aspect is an economic question, and therefore obviously a national question.

The Secretary of Labor has, however, promised to take "under advisement" what his attitude will be toward the federal suffrage amendment.

Women can, in the mean time, expect that the consideration which the Secretary of Labor, and other members of his party, give to this question will lead them to realize that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose in attempting to ignore a matter so just and so powerfully supported, not only by suffrage workers in the East but by women voters in the West.

Women in the meantime are noting the immense power of party, which forces into silence a man whose convictions, whose political traditions, and whose habits of thought make it imperative for him to be a supporter of the national enfranchisement of women.

The "Times" Appeals to Suffragists

"WITH the kindliest feeling," the New York *Times*, in an editorial dated August third, urges suffragists "not to persist in their determination to invade Washington on the opening day (of Congress) and force their propaganda on the minds of legislators. They can derive no material advantage through Congress," says the *Times*. "If they are to win their fight they must conquer the states. Their battleground is not Washington. But they know well, as we all know, that they have many sympathizers among the Senators and Representatives, and there is danger that some of these may be impelled, through their sense of chivalry, to waste the nation's precious time in debating the question. Words spoken in Congress in favor of granting the women the right to vote must be empty words. They can have no practical result. Therefore should the women be not only merciful but sufficiently patriotic to resolve not to interfere with the course of federal business.

"Congress must consider important matters touching our foreign relations, the nation's finances, and the enlargement of our means of national defense. Various details developed in the consideration of these questions will precipitate protracted debates. They are all questions touching the interests of the women as well as those of the men. The suffragists will see, we hope, after thinking the matter over, that the present is not the time for them to force their own cause upon Congress. Let them wait for a more suitable time. If they do wait, it may never be necessary for them to appeal to Congressmen for their unprofitable moral support. If they win in New York State this Fall they may feel that their final victory can be obtained by sticking to a practical line of action."

WITH what unanimity anti-suffrage newspapers advise us to stick to state work!

If we needed encouragement on our federal path, the *Times* supplies it liberally.

Women Voters Meet Cabinet Official in Suffrage Deputation

WOMEN voters sent their first deputation to a Cabinet Official when this week fifty California voters called upon Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson and asked him to use his influence to advance the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment next Congress.

The Secretary of Labor consented to receive the deputation during his luncheon hour between the two sessions of the Labor Conference held at the Exposition at Festival Hall.

Meeting at the Congressional Union Booth in the Educational Palace, the women marched two abreast to Festival Hall along the beautiful Avenue of Palms, carrying the purple, white and gold flags that have become so familiar to Exposition visitors.

Although the Labor Conference was not over when the deputation reached the hall, they were admitted, and the Secretary of Labor stepped from the platform and greeted each woman in the long line individually. Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, a native of California, long identified with the progressive history of the state, introduced the deputation to the Secretary.

"We know, Mr. Wilson," said Mrs. Gerberding, "that as a labor man you are a suffragist; but it is as a Cabinet official that we are approaching you today. Women voters feel that suffrage is the most important question before the country today; and for that reason we ask you to use your influence with the administration on behalf of the suffrage amendment."

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille then spoke more fully for the deputation. "The women of California feel that they are coming to you on the same basis that men come to you. We see at this labor gathering"—for the labor leaders had remained to hear the suffrage speakers—"many of the Democratic men of California, and we are glad to remember so many of the old friends of suffrage in this state. As a labor man, I know that it would be an affront to give you any arguments as to the worth of suffrage. But the women of California have attained to political self-consciousness and are earnest in wanting to achieve the enfranchisement of women without the great waste of time and money which is being spent on state campaigns in the East.

"Men have not yet begun to realize that there are four million voting women of this country. What are they going to do with them? I wish I could make you realize that if the Democratic party should stand for woman suffrage they would make a tremendous appeal to the women of the West. The national campaign is coming on soon. What are they going to say to women?

"Do you realize that it is from Labor that women have learned their new political lesson? We have gained what we have gained through solidarity, through women at last beginning to learn to stand together. That idea has at last percolated through the East and through the West; we are learning the great lesson of loyalty to each other. We come to you today believing we stand for the women of California, to ask your good offices in all friendliness when our amendment comes before the next Congress."

"In response to your suggestion," said Secretary of Labor Wilson, "I want to say that I have believed in woman suffrage ever since I was a boy. The great movement of which I have the honor to be a part has always advocated woman suffrage; and the viewpoint of labor in this regard is different from the viewpoint of most who advocate suffrage. Most men in favor of suffrage say: women are property owners like men; therefore as property holders, they are entitled to the same protection as men. Labor has always taken the stand that every mature person should have a voice in the government under which he lives. In Pennsylvania, my own state, the suffrage amendment is about to be submitted, and I shall vote for it. But I am not prepared to advocate the constitutional amendment you ask me to consider. I am ready to take the matter under advisement; I am not ready to say I will recommend it."

Following the brief speech by Secretary of Labor Wilson, many of the old friends of suffrage in California came forward to greet the women they had campaigned for in 1911, among them Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti, who had fathered the suffrage bill in the California legislature. Caminetti accepted a suffrage flag from one of the deputation, and said that he would take it to Washington and place it on his office wall. Other notable persons present were Mr. Louis Post, Mr. Thomas F. Hayden, and Miss Julia Lathrop.

Among the women in the deputation were: Mrs. J. J. Pershing, Mrs. W. N. Parsons, Mrs. A. L. McLeish, Mrs. E. E. McAuley, Miss P. Michelson, Mrs. A. G. Boggs, Mrs. Marshall Darrach, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Miss Ruth White, Mrs. Henry Sahlein, Dr. Frances Bradley, Mrs. J. D. Hampton, Miss Iris Calderhead, Mrs. Hannah A. Nolan, Mrs. Margaret Seaman, Miss M. Cummings, Miss Kitty Deery, Mrs. A. Spiro, Mrs. and Miss Eva Deutsch, Mrs. Augusta Jones, Mrs. Marmaduke Eskridge, Mrs. Arthur Fisher, Mrs. Alice Kohlberg, Mrs. E. Lomax, Mrs. Rosetta Baker, Mrs. Frances J. Heney, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Katharine Trowbridge, Mrs. Rose S. Thompson, Mrs. Mary Wolfsohn, Miss Ellen E. Fitzgerald, Vice-President Equal Franchise League of Boston; Miss Elizabeth W. M. Boyd, of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. L. B. Talmadge, Mrs. Mary V. Pease, Mrs. Margaret Avery, Mrs. M. B. Stone, Mrs. Isabel Hamilton, Mrs. J. A. Beadle, and others.

Business Plans of the Congressional Union

IN EVERY state in the Union a convention will be held before December 6, at which a state branch of the Congressional Union will be formed, and deputations to the State Senators and Congressmen arranged.

In Maine a convention is being vigorously organized for September 2, by Mrs. Florence Kelley, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, who is now at Naskeag, Hancock County, Maine.

Mrs. Kelley writes: "I am inviting the whole Maine delegation—two Senators and four Representatives, to attend the meeting and speak briefly on the federal suffrage amendment. Also I am asking the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Mechants Association of Portland to join us in the invitation."

MRS. W. D. ASCOUGH, Connecticut Chairman of the Congressional Union, is now in Vermont; and will assist in the organization of deputations to the United States Senators and Representatives in that state, and in making arrangements for a Congressional Union Convention there. In Connecticut Senator McLean, and Representatives Glynn, Hill, Oakey, and Tilson have already been interviewed by suffragists of their district regarding their stand on the federal suffrage amendment.

MRS. A. R. COLVIN, Chairman of the Fourth District of Minnesota, has consented to act as Chairman for the Congressional Union, of the North-Middle Western section of the country, taking in Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Mrs. Colvin has begun at once to organize a deputation in Wisconsin.

IN RHODE ISLAND, Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore is arranging a deputation to Hon. W. R. Stiness, of Cowesett.

MRS. NELSON WHITTEMORE, acting Chairman for the Congressional Union in Michigan, has undertaken to send delegations to all the Michigan Congressmen. The deputation to Representative Doremus was extremely successful, and Michigan suffragists are anxious to see the other Congressmen at once.

IN MARYLAND Representative Jesse D. Price has been requested to receive a delegation of suffragists, which will be led by Mrs. Guion Miller. Mrs. Miller organized the Friends' Section in the first Washington Procession on March 3, 1913.

A CALL to a Convention of the Congressional Union in Colorado has been issued, signed by Mrs. L. N. Cuthbert and Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Colorado members of the National Advisory Council. The Convention will be held at Colorado Springs on August 16 and 17.

MRS. A. DELONEY MARTIN is in charge of the New York Headquarters under the chairmanship of Mrs. William L. Colt. Mrs. Martin will begin at once the work of arranging deputations to New York Congressmen urging them to support the federal suffrage amendment.

Trinidad Women Lose Their Vote

AN INTERESTING instance has lately occurred in Trinidad (British West Indies) of women being deprived of those local voting rights which they already possess, when they are unrepresented on the superior, or governing, body.

The case is as follows: The Trinidad Legislative Council, at its meeting of June 25, brought in for its second reading an ordinance providing for the manner of conducting municipal elections. A section of this ordinance gave to women the right to vote. Since the woman of Port of Spain (the capital of the island) had already possessed this right, the net result of the proposal was to extend the right to the women of the other two towns—San Fernando and Arima. A motion to delete this section was, however, carried, and thus it appears that —if the ordinance becomes a law—the women of Port of Spain will be deprived of their municipal vote "by a chance amendment," as Sir Norman Lamont put it, "of which no notice had been given."

State and Federal Work

MISS RUTH WHITE, a pretty Berkeley girl of Thousand Oaks, has given up a vacation in the Philippine Islands to help organize the Congressional Union Women Voters' Convention.

A friend of Miss Doris Stevens during her college days, she has postponed her Island trip until after the big suffrage Convention. San Francisco now sees her, assisted by a number of young women, selling SUFFRAGISTS and wearing the purple, white and gold regalia of the Union.

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Deputation in Minnesota

THE work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Minnesota is preceeding swiftly and on a big scale. "The campaign of the Congressional Union," said Mrs. Andreas Ueland, State President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, "is receiving more publicity and apparently making a deeper impression than anything that has been done in the state." Three large deputations have already seen Minnesota Congressmen and three more are scheduled for next week. All have been most successful.

In the 2d District of Minnesota, Hon. F. F. Ellsworth, and in the 3d District, Hon. C. R. Davis, have received delegations from their districts. Each delegation declared that it came to reveal to their Congressman the extent and depth of sentiment in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in their respective districts.

THE deputation to Mr. Ellsworth was organized on Thursday, July 29, by Miss Josephine Schain, formerly of the Minneapolis *Tribune* and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Minnesota. The interview with the Congressman was preceded by a large open-air meeting in Mankato, where Miss Schain, Miss Ueland and Mrs. Hunter put the case for the national suffrage amendment before a large audience of men and women. An indoor meeting was also held on Thursday at the home of Mrs. W. J. Moorehart, county organizer of Blue Earth County for the Minnesota State Suffrage Association, where the Congressional Union plan of securing the ballot for women was again explained From there a large delegation of women from Mankato, Amboy, and St. James, Mr. Ellsworth's home town, and other towns in the second district, marched to the Congressman's office.

Miss Josephine Schain, who introduced the delegation, said: "We have come to you, Mr. Ellsworth, as women from your own city, district and state, to express our desire for the ballot. This is one of the great national questions which you will be called upon to decide in the Sixty-fourth session of Congress; and your constituents wish to help you in making that decision on this great question. We want you to know that you will be fairly representing us if you will vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress."

Mrs. W. J. Moorehart, who spoke for the women of Blue Earth County, said she had gone over the district and visited other towns and villages; and had found the women intensely interested in this question.

Mrs. Myra Hoffman spoke for the women of Amboy, and Mrs. Will Curtis, of St. James, the Congressman's home town, told Mr. Ellsworth that the women of his own city came to him in confidence that he would be as liberal with them on this question as he had been in the past on every other issue which concerned their best welfare. Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, in closing, spoke for the women of the whole state of Minnesota.

In reply Mr. Ellsworth said: "I should perhaps express to you something of my state of mind on this subject. I speak with full understanding of your spirit in coming here this afternoon. On some questions, such as the tariff and similar topics of legislation, I have strong party predelictions. I feel that those are matters of party politics. On other questions, such as suffrage, I have no very strong party predelictions. I have not made a careful study of the question and have not taken any position. My mind is open. I understand you do not expect me to declare myself at this time. I feel it is purely a matter of how my district stands and my constituents feel. I am glad to receive the delegation and feel that it is a personal favor to me. This question will be considered in Congress when we vote on it; and I assure you that my vote will be cast with the visit of this delegation in mind."

THE deputation to the Hon. R. C. Davis, of the third district, was organized by Miss Elsa Ueland, at St. Peter, on Friday, July 30.

The night before the interview a street meeting was held and the audience was informed of the interview with Mr. Davis the next day. The delegation met at the St. Peter Hotel, and proceeded to Mr. Davis's office, which was filled to overflowing, a large number of the delegation occupying the outer offices.

Among the prominent women and men of St. Peter present were Mrs. E. H. Ward, Mrs. D. H. Valin, Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Miss Lena Johnson, the sister of the later Governor John A. Johnson; Miss Susan Hyte, Miss Laura Lauman, Mrs. Mary L. Osman, Mr. C. W. Carpenter, Professor Carlton, of Gustavus Adolphus College; Rev. F. E. Crary, Dr. J. W. Daniels, Mrs. Irene Gault, Mrs. Lamberton, member of the school board; Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. H. L. Stark, Mrs. W. J. Moorehart, Mrs. G. R. Kern, and Mrs. G. H. Crafton. Mrs. Moorehart and Mrs. Kern and Mrs. Crafton motored over from Mankato to tell Mr. Davis how the women from the neighboring district felt about the national amendment.

Miss Ueland, in presenting the delegation, declared that Minnesota women felt when they observed California women using the ballot, that they, too, should be enfranchised in the swiftest and most direct manner possible under the Constitution of the United States.

Miss Josephine Schain then spoke for the women of the state who had expressed their desire for the ballot through the federated clubs of Minnesota.

Miss Laura Lauman, a prominent teacher, said in addressing Mr. Davis: "I feel as a school teacher that I need the ballot not only for my personal interest but for the educational betterment of the nation. I have observed in national conventions, the simple directness of the teachers from Wyoming and other suffrage states, who are accustomed to having their demands heeded when state legislation is framed, as contrasted with the way we have to do things. It makes the ballot seem especially necessary to us. Many brains have gone out from St. Peter," Miss Lauman said in closing. "You see before you women representing the best brains in St. Peter, and still many more are at home taking care of the children." Her conclusion brought a hearty laugh from Mr. Davis.

Professor Carlton and Rev. F. E. Crary spoke briefly, assuring Mr. Davis that he would be expressing the best sentiment of the district in voting for the national amendment in Congress at his next opportunity.

Mr. Davis said in reply: "I wish to thank you for coming here this afternoon. I feel especially honored in having my constituents so generally and definitely express their interest in this important question."

In reference to Miss Schain's statement that a large number of women throughout the nation were interested in suffrage, he said: "The question of a simple majority would not decide this issue with me. Whole nations have gone wrong on majorities.

"There are many who regard voting as too promiscuous today,—many believe in a qualification for the vote—a property or educational qualification, or some limitation upon the ignorant or careless voter.

"I shall vote for the best interests of the entire country. When this matter comes up in Congress I shall carefully consider it and it will be regarded as a question, not of a simple majority, but of right and wrong, and on that issue I will decide."

On Friday night, Miss Ueland, Miss Schain, and Mrs. Hunter held a large street meeting at La Sueur. Saturday afternoon a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ward Cosgrove, where every women present joined the Congressional Union.

On Saturday Miss Schain returned to Fairmont in the southern part of the state, and Miss Ueland and Mrs. Hunter had a street meeting at Shakopee.

Pennsylvania Congressman Seen at Atlantic City

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM S. VARE, of Pennsylvania, has promised to receive a delegation of Philadelphia women from his district at his Chelsea Cottage at Atlantic City, on August 19.

The deputation is being arranged by Mrs. Anna Lowenburg. Mrs. Lowenburg has been trying to organize deputations to Pennsylvania Congressmen in Philadelphia, but has found it impossible, as all of the Congressmen and most of the suffragists have been away from the city. She is now organizing deputations to four Congressmen who are staying at Atlantic City. There are a large number of Philadelphia women there, who are eager to express to their Congressmen their interest in the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

In connection with this work Mrs. Lowenburg will hold street meetings every week on the board walk at Atlantic City. Mrs. Lowenburg writes that the street meetings are extremely successful; SUFFRAGISTS are selling well; the porches of the hotels are humming with Congressional Union argument. "I had a discussion myself on Congressional Union activities, while taking a dip in the sea," writes Mrs. Lowenburg.

A meeting at the Hotel Aberdeen is being arranged for next week.

Flattering Criticism in Oregon

"A GREAT tribute was paid last week to the work of the Congressional Union," writes Miss Virginia Arnold, from Portland. "It came at the close of a meeting of the Single Tax Society of Portland, at which I spoke last Tuesday. The meeting was held in the Public Library. The society is made up largely of prominent citizens and able newspaper men.

"When the meeting was thrown open to discussion, one of the men in the audience said: 'I do not wish to attribute any bad motives to these young women; I believe they are sincere—but they should pause and consider what the result of this kind of agitation may be, and very likely will be, in the national election. The present President of the United States was elected by a slight majority. It will take very little indeed to defeat him in the next election. We all know the power of suggestion is very strong. Think what effect the Congressional Union will have when it sends from New York and Washington young college-bred women, trained public speakers and logicians, who will speak in this way all over the country!'"

In answering this, Miss Arnold said:

"I would advise him and other suffragists not to waste one precious minute talking to the Congressional Union, but instead to talk to the powers that be, and leave no stone unturned until they bring Congress to see the wisdom of acting favorably on national woman suffrage."

Before the meeting closed a champion of the cause arose. "This lady has shown how Congress acts," he said, "how committees dodge and fix up things, and how the President and the Democratic Party stood last session on the woman suffrage question. I know that this is all true; I have seen myself how committees fix up things; I have only one fault to find with the lady; if anything, she is too mild; she seems to be afraid of hurting the feelings of the Democratic Party. Now I say to the women, let them swat the Democratic Party, let them defeat President Wilson, and next time he won't oppose national woman suffrage—*a fool thing for a smart man to do.*"

Miss Arnold explained to her militant champion that the Congressional Union was not planning to "swat" the Democratic Party or any other party, that the newly elected Congress had no record whatever on woman suffrage, and women throughout the Union were working hard and hopefully to secure the passage of the suffrage amendment through Congress in the next session.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Exposition Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

THREE unusually interesting meetings have been held at the suffrage booth this week. Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. Augusta Jones as hostess, Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre and Mrs. Helen Mabry, of New York, in charge of the Child Labor Exhibit at the Exposition, were the speakers.

Thursday afternoon, with Mrs. J. J. Pershing, wife of General Pershing, as hostess, the speakers were Miss Iris Calderhead, Mrs. Augusta Jones, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Miss Gail Laughlin and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, who, with her daughter, is visiting the Exposition. Mrs. Hilles made a pointed speech that was warmly applauded by the large audience in relation to the deputation to Secretary of Labor Wilson, and his evasive reply.

"The Secretary of Labor," said Mrs. Hilles, "told women voters that he had been a suffragist since childhood, and that he would vote for suffrage in his own state, Pennsylvania, this fall, but that he had never considered suffrage as a national matter. Is not what is just for the women of Pennsylvania also just for the women of the nation?

"I have been called a Democrat here today. The very word means a party for the people. Until that party considers women, the name is a farce. No party, no government can govern wisely thirty million people without their consent."

Miss Ruth White was the speaker at a meeting at the First Congregational Church of Elmhurst, an Oakland suburb.

Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, of New York, and Miss Doris Stevens were the speakers this week at a drawing-room meeting given for the Congressional Union by Mrs. James Hamilton Morton, of Jordan Park.

Among the distinguished persons present were Mrs. Sara Pike Conger, wife of the ex-Minister to China; Dr. Kani Kim, Tsiensin; Miss Julia M. Man, Miss J. McFarlane, Mrs. Joseph Martin, Mrs. Joseph F. Frank, Mrs. F. W. Thompson, Mrs. Burn McDonald, Dr. C. A. Cooke, Mrs. R. G. Ely, Mrs. Marion Earl Hill, Mrs. W. B. Wightman, Mrs. A. E. Nye, Miss Ruth Crossman and Mrs. A. B. Hammond, and others.

Mrs. Woodnut Burr, Chairman of Santa Clara County, and Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto, of the same county, are organizing a large deputation of women voters of the county to Representative Everis Hayes, to ask him to actively support the suffrage amendment that it may be brought to an early hearing in the House.

Vivian Pierce.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Ave., Wilmington.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

AN ACTIVE campaign for members has been waged in Sussex County the past week. Miss Marjory Soper, Vice-Chairman of the Baltimore Branch of the Congressional Union; Miss Mina Jackson, Chairman of open-air meetings; Mrs. Annie Arniel, executive secretary; and Mrs. Edna Story Latimer toured through the following towns of Sussex County: Laurel, Seaford, Georgetown, Lewes, Rehoboth Beach, Milton, Milford, and Harrington. At every place enthusiastic crowds met them and the trip was a decided success. Those who helped with the campaign were Mrs. Marshall Townsend, Mrs. Lewis Marshall, Miss Lillian Cade, Miss Ada Hearn, Mrs. Hearn and Miss Ida Davis.

Edna Story Latimer.

Colorado

Headquarters: 222½ *North Tejon, Colorado Springs.*
Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

OUR bi-weekly teas, besides bringing the members together socially, have proved to be good recruiting mediums for new members. On Tuesday Mrs. Morgan Aldrich presided and Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler gave a most interesting talk on the work of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Thomas C. Anderson, wife of Judge Anderson of Washington, D. C., became a member of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Anderson is temporarily residing in Colorado Springs. Among the others who joined on Tuesday were Mrs. Sue Uhl Brown, of Oklahoma; Mrs. A. B. Williams, of the Executive Board of the Woman's Club; Mrs. V. E. Rouse, wife of the El Paso County Commissioner; Miss Hattie Bell Gandy, civic worker, and Miss Amanda Blocker Byrd, of Alabama, reporter for the *Evening Telegraph.*

Interest increases in the plans for the convention, which will be held on August 16 and 17. We have two stenographers busy now and many volunteer workers.

A drawing-room meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Morgan Aldrich shortly. A few days ago Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hopkins lent her beautiful home for a meeting, and Mrs. Jenny Shelley Boyd spoke on the economic phases of the suffrage question. I followed with a talk on the Anthony amendment; pledges were given to aid in the work.

Mrs. Robert Fuller, of Dover, Mass., is spending the summer here and will help with the convention. We are indebted to Mrs. Fuller for 1,000 copies of the SUFFRAGIST for distribution in the state of Colorado.

Mrs. Kerr expects soon to have the play "How the Vote Was Won," which is to be produced in the North Park, ready for rehearsal. She has had some difficulty in finding a man brave enough to take the part of an anti-suffragist. Not many men are anti-suffragists out this way, even in make-believe. They accept the fact that women vote as quite the natural thing and seem to be glad that Colorado women got the franchise so easily.

Ella C. Thompson.

Rhode Island

Headquarters: 43 *Bellevue Avenue, Newport.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

IN SPITE of heavy torrents of rain the entire week, there has been a great deal of suffrage activity in Newport.

Sunday night cleared long enough to enable me to go to the beach; Mr. McGowan allowed me to speak from the platform of the huge Convention Hall, where there were several thousand people attending the band concert. Mr. McGowan introduced me and afterward said I might speak there every Sunday night. During the week we began our plans for two deputations to Rhode Island Congressmen.

On Tuesday morning the committee of the Thé Dansant met to finish the business connected with the Marble House Thé Dansant held on July 31. The contributions received from the affair amounted to $2,750. A great deal of satisfaction was felt over the substantial sum raised.

Miss Phillis de Young, of San Francisco, daughter of Mrs. de Young, attended the meeting as a guest of Miss Doris Ryer, and joined the Union.

The Dog Show is to be a big event next Saturday; a committee of young women will sell SUFFRAGISTS there.

Among the prominent women who have joined the Union this week are Mrs. Fletcher Ryer, Elizabeth Mitchell, artist, and Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, manager.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

MISS MARJORY SOPER, Vice-Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Edna Story Latimer, and Miss Mina Jackson have been holding meetings on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Thursday morning Mrs. Latimer spoke before the Equal Franchise League of Talbot County. Mrs. E. J. Kirby, Vice-President of the League, arranged meetings in Trappe, and a meeting at a large picnic at her home on the Choptank river.

On Saturday night a meeting was held on the board walk at Ocean City; the crowd was wonderful and many converts were made. Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck made a stirring speech, and Mrs. Latimer outlined the work of the Union. Mayor Charles Powell, of Ocean City, declared himself in favor of woman suffrage, and backed up his words by opening the parlors of his hotel, The Atlantic, for a meeting on Sunday night, and by lending the suffragists every possible assistance.

This is the first time it has ever been possible to hold a successful meeting at Ocean City.

Many have joined the Union and a plan of campaign has been decided on. Beginning August 17, at Decatur, Maryland, Mrs. Guion Miller will accompany the speakers to the following towns, Denton, Hillsboro, and Queen Anne, and will close the day's work at Easton, where a large mass meeting has been arranged by Mrs. Miller and Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon.

The following day Miss Dixon will assist the speakers by taking them in her automobile to Royal Oak, St. Michaels, Clayburn, Bozman, and Tilghman Island. Those who will entertain the campaigners at these towns will be Miss Maria Martin, Mrs. Joshua Wrightson, Mrs. David Edmunds and Miss Amy Harrison.

On Thursday, August 19, the speakers will go with Miss Covington, daughter of Judge Covington, in her machine to Oxford, Preston, Hurlock, and Cambridge. On August 20, Berlin, Snow Hill (the home of Senator John W. Smith), Pocomoke City, and Princess Ann will be visited.

A letter has been sent to Congressman Jesse D. Price by Mrs. Guion Miller, asking him to receive a delegation of suffragists at his home in Salisbury on Saturday, August 21 at 2 P. M. If a favorable reply is received, fifty or more women will meet in Salisbury and call on Mr. Price.

Mrs. Guion Miller and Miss M. B. Dixon will lead the delegation.

Edna Story Latimer.

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 4 Washington Street, Hartford.*

MISS ALICE PAUL made a flying visit to Hartford on Monday, August 2, and spent a couple of hours in conference with Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Chairman of the Connecticut Branch, and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt. The work that has been accomplished so far in Connecticut on behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment was thoroughly gone over, as were also plans for the future; and Miss Paul obtained Mrs. Ascough's consent to go to Vermont, and with the help of the women there, organize deputations to their Congressmen and Senators. Mrs. Ascough will leave Hartford on August 16, and will be away for about ten days. On her return she expects to conduct a deputation to Congressman Freeman in New London, and also one to Senator Brandegee.

Annie G. Porritt.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This will save much inconvenience

Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors From August 2 Through August 8

Mrs. Walter Carter	$ 10.00
Mrs. Townsend Scott	5.00
Miss Rebecca D. Ernst	10.00
Mr. Kernochan	2.00
Mrs. Frank Deering	25.00
Mrs. F. W. Thompson	1.00
Mrs. Ganger	1.00
Mrs. Alma Kower	.50
Miss Jessica Briggs	1.00
Mrs. F. Wilder	1.00
Miss Carnegie Prior	1.00
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson	1.00
Mrs. E. F. Ward	1.00
Mrs. Jeanne Francoeur	1.00
Mrs. Almira Sweeton	2.00
Miss Jessie Ashley	100.00
Anonymous	5.00
Miss Mae Curtis	.25
Mrs. Ryer	.75
Miss Elsie Hill	.75
Anonymous	1.05
Miss Ellen T. Mason	1.00
Mrs. Bertha Fowler	1.00
Miss Fonetta Flansburg	.50
Mrs. Edward Honner	.25
Miss Annie S. Peck	5.00
Dr. Mary Walker Eaton	2.00
Susan B. Anthony Fund—	
Mrs. Austin Sperry	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Dozier	1.00
Contributions received from Marble House Thé Dansant July 31	2,750.00
Membership fees	32.75
Collections	.50
Total	$2,965.30
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	71,360.19
Total, through August 7, 1915	$74,325.49

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

AUGUST 1 THROUGH AUGUST 7

Miss Lucy Burns	1
Mrs. G. W. Phelps	1
Miss Finlay	1
Miss Elsie M. Hill	1
Mrs. Eva S. Evans	1
Mrs. W. T. Burch	1
Mrs. Arthur Hollick	1
Mrs. J. D. Hampton	2
Miss Virginia J. Arnold	1
Mrs. Ella Rush Murray	1
Mrs. William L. Colt	1
Miss Jessie Anthony	1
Miss E. F. Spofford	1
Total	14
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,182
Total through August 7	1,196

Campaign Through the Country

(Continued from page 7.)

Minnesota

Chairman: *Mrs. Alden H. Potter.*

Organizers: *Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Miss Elsa Ueland, Miss Josephine Schain.*

MISS ELSA UELAND writes from Crookstown, Minn., August 8:

"Miss Josephine Schain and I came to Crookston Thursday, August 5. We had telegraphed Congressman Steenerson from Minneapolis asking if he would receive a committee of women from his district who wished to thank him for his favorable vote on suffrage at the last session and ask him to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment at the next session. We explained that this was being done in every Congressional district of the country. If he was not to be in town on Saturday, we asked him to set a day when he could receive us.

"Congressman Steenerson sent us the enclosed telegram:

"'Miss Elsa Ueland, Calhoun Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

"'Such a demonstration entirely undeserved on my part and unnecessary. Instead I respectfully suggest your committee exert pressure on Democratic leaders state and national, for that party controls Executive as well as Congress.

'H. Steenerson, M. C.'

"As Mr. Steenerson had not specifically said he was to be out of town on Saturday, we decided to come to Crookston and try to have the delegation at once.

"When we arrived the Congressman had left town and his secretary confessed to us that, 'The Congressman would really rather see three hundred thousand men than one woman.'

"We got in touch with the women interested during the day, finding, as is the case all over Minnesota, that though suffrage has been talked very little, there is a great deal of latent interest. In the evening there was an outdoor band concert. We distributed literature given to us by the state association to over 1,000 people sitting on the grass of the park around the band, and in automobiles, that had come from the whole country side, announcing that we would hold a meeting immediately after the concert. Most of the crowd stayed, and we spoke from 9.15 to 10.15. It was the first outdoor meeting Crookston had ever had on suffrage, and next morning everyone was talking votes for women.

"Next day, after making arrangements for a Crookston meeting Saturday, we went to Ada, thirty-five miles away, the county seat of Norman County. Ada is a town of about 2,000; and at the suggestion of Miss Lovsness, the County Superintendent of Schools, we asked 'central' to give a 'general call,' telling everybody who had a telephone that there would be a street meeting on suffrage that evening in front of the city hall. The 'general call' proved a great success, and though no stores are open in Ada on Friday night, the town turned out in great numbers and showed their interest by giving $8.05 to the collection.

"We returned to Crookston on Saturday, and held a meeting in the library in the afternoon. All of the women's clubs and organizations were represented at the meeting by members who promised to secure the help of their clubs in any legislative or Congressional work that was to be done. This was followed by a street meeting in the evening, where another generous collection of $7.03 was taken up.

"Congressman Steenerson will meet the suffragists of his district on Monday, August 9, at 3 o'clock.

"Miss Schain has now left for Granite Falls, where Congressman Volstead has an appointment with the suffragists of his district. From there we will both go to Albert Sea where we have an appointment with Congressman Anderson."

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"How It Feels To Be the Husband of a Suffragette"*

THE argument against woman suffrage that a certain type of anti-suffragist will bring out scornfully, triumphantly, and as a climax clearly intended to crush if not exterminate whoever dares to appear for the affirmative, is very apt to be:

"And if women ever did get the vote—who would want to marry a suffragette?"

And now we know. For one who can speak with authority has risen to state that he, a man, is married to a suffragette; and is glad of it!

He tells about it in a fascinating little volume entitled "How it Feels to be the Husband of a Suffragette," and the explanation is illustrated with illuminating and delightful sketches by May Wilson Preston.

It is not, the author carefully explains, "a defense, an apology, or a confession; merely a frank statement." He clears up the preliminaries by remarking that "getting a suffragette for a wife is no different from obtaining any other kind of wife. The formula is the same in both cases." Later he adds that "personally, we—I and mine—fell into suffrage together and practically made only one splash," and he relates the circumstances.

He then proceeds to give aid and comfort to those who fear for the safety of the home. The percentage of divorces does not rise in suffrage states because of suffrage, he assures them.

He does not wash the dishes in his home, he says, nor, for that matter, does his wife. They share their family finances, and "the fact that she goes out of an occasional evening and makes a simple, logical little talk to a collection of hard-headed and often hard-handed men does not break up our home life."

"Personally," he remarks, "I believe that a lady with a well-worn latch key, who has healthy interests outside her home, is better company than one whose view of life is circumscribed by the four walls that the landlord refused to paper last spring."

This book should not be read by anti-suffragists who cherish their delusions. *Winifred Mallon.*

*"How it Feels to be the Husband of a Suffragette," By Him. George H. Doran Company, Publishers. New York City. Fifty cents net.

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Fiber Silk Sweaters, in white or solid colors, trimmed in colored and white striped collars, cuffs, pockets and sashes, in a good range of the wanted colors, such as royal and gold, white and azure, white and black, white and old rose, and others, at..... **$13.50**

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